HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!-For Diseases of the Sladder, Kidney, Gravel, Dropey, &c. HELMBOLD'S Extract of Bushn for Secret and Deficate HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buche for Nervous and Deblitated

HELMSOLD'S Extract of Bucht for Loss of Mamory Loss of Power, Dimners of Vision, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Serves and Universal Lassitude of the muscular system. HELMSOLD'S Extract of Bucht for all distressing Allments—Obstructions, Irregularities, Excess in Married Life or Early Indiscretions, Aco, and all Diseases of the Secular Organs, and whether externs in unite of female, from whatever cause they washed restricted, and to matter of secular control of the Co

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Bushn, price & per bottle, defired to any address. Depot No. 52 South 16th-st., Philadelphia, Pa. A. B. & D. SANDS & Co., Wholesale and Retail Agents, Ro. 141 William-st., New York. Sold by all Druggiets.

Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is kereby given to all persons having claims against RUSSELL W. GLASTER, tate of the City of New York, caniter, decessed, to present the same with vonchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of Charler H. Glover, No. 57 Wallett, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of September, 1858.

24 1a-win F.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against SAMUEL KELLEY, late of the
City of New-York, Broker, deceased, to present the same, with
wonchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Rogers &
Woodman, No. 49 Williamest, in the Gity of New-York, an or
before the mith day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the State
day of September, 1886.
EMELINE KELLEY, Administratriz.
OI lawfurf.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Sarrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL McCORMICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof to the subscribers, as the office of James W. White, No. 51 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-sixth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of September, 1829.

he 24th day of September, 1855. AMES MOORE, 1 Executors, &c., of Mi-434 law6mFr JOHN F. CLARK, Schael McCormick, dec. IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of Lithe County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY H. BARCLAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Eutherford & Embree, No. 51 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next.—Dated New-York, the high day of September, 1829. on or before the seventeenth day of March next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of September, 1859. WALTER C. BARCLAY, Administrator, &c. eep10 law@mFr*

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against OTTO THEODORE DUINBERG,
stee of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with
wooders thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-st,
in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April
sext.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1836.
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
old lawdmf
Administrator with the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS M. HANKINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with wouchers therees to the subscriber, at his store, No. 130 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on on before the sixth day of June next.—Daied New-York, the first day of December, 1898.

MORDECAI L. MARSH, Do law@mFri Adm, Will sunexed.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persens having oldina against J. H. HOBALT HAWS, late of the City of New-York, Counselion-at-Law, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN FOWLER, jr., ssq., No. 31 Nassans: (Bank of Commerce building), in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January, 189.

MARIA L. HAWS, ja7law6mFri Executrix.

THOMAS S. TIMPSON, INSOLVENT .- No. A see of application for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first side of the fifth chapter of the second of the Revised Statues. Notice first published November. Creditors to appear before WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON, County Judge of Yest-chester County, on the 6th day of February, 1839, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Court-House at White Flains, in said County of Westchester.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

THE RED RIVER VOYAGEUR.

OUT and in the river is winding The links of its long, red chain Through belts of dusky pine-land And gusty leagues of plain.

Only, at times, a smoke-wreath With the drifting cloud-rack joins, The smoke of the hunting lodges Of the wild Assinniboins!

Drearily blows the north-wind The eyes that look are weary, And heavy the hands that row.

And with one foot on the water, And one upon the shore, The Angel of Shadow gives warning That day shall be no more.

Is it the clang of wild-gerse? Is it the Indian's yell, That lends to the voice of the north-wind

The tone of a far-off bell ? The voyageur smiles as he listens. To the sound that, grows apace;

Well he knows the vesper ringing Of the bells of F.t. Boniface. The bells of the Roman Mission, That call from a their turrets twain, To the boatme n on the river. To the hun err on the plain!

Even so in car mortal journey The bitter north-win And thus apon life's Red River Our he arts as earsmen row.

And when the Angel of Shadow Rests, his feet on wave and shore, And o'ar eyes grow dim with watching And our hearts faint at the oar,

Happy is he who heareth The signal of his release In the bells of the Holy City,

The chimes of eternal peace. J. G. W. The Independent.]

PERSONAL

-The negro slave Bob Butts, who buried 1,159 victims of the yellow fever in Norfolk, Va., and who visited Philadelphia, on his parole of honor, to participate in the imposing ceremonies in honor of the Norfolk martyrs, which took place recently, makes, in the advertising columns of The Press, an appeal for assistance to purchase his freedom and that of his wife

-Mr. Philip Jessee, aged one hundred and twenty years, died in New Garden, Russell County, Va., on December I. A short time before his death he was able to attend to his own household affairs, and one day while in his one hundredth year he cut and split one hundred rails.

-Once more Mr. Robert Chambers contradicts (through the columns of The Bookseller) the statement that he is the author of the "Vestiges of Creation." It appears that his name is attached to the book as authe British Museum catalogue, but this was the act of an unanthorized official. Some of the proof sheets were forwarded to him, and it was in that way, probably, that the rumor originated.

-A boy prodigy on the flute will probably be a young lien of the London season-Master Drew Dean, ten years of age. He is a pupil of Richardson, and has performed before the Queen at Buckingham Paisce.

-At the last meeting of the Dramatic Anthors, at Paris, M. Malesville reported that the great-granddaughter of Racine was educated at the expense of the society, modestly but respectably, in a convent at Blois. The young lady is stated to make more satisfactory progress every year, and to be proud of being named the adopted daughter of the Society of Dramatic Authors.

The Buffulo Courier publishes a letter from Bishop

De Lancey, in London, in which he says that "Bisho; "Molivaine regards himself almost well, and pur-"Poses to return to Americs in February Ext. Bishop Potter has gone to Cannes, in the south of " France, and is rather better. I did not see him, as "he left London the very day of my arrival. Arch-"descon Sinclair, with whom he has been staying "some time, reports him improving, and his wife bet-"ter. At this time (Dec. 20) he is in Paris.

of "Mozis Addums" in the Southern Literary Mes-

-The Providence Journal announces that Alexander Duncan, esq , of that city, now in Scotland, has made a donation of ten thousand five hundred dollars to the Butler Asylum for the incane.

-William Lyon Mackensie, the leader of the Patriot

War, or Canadian Rebellion, is soon to have a homestead presented to bim, for the purchase of which over \$9 000 has been subscribed. -Jenny Lind Goldsemidt has renewed her lease of a residence at Wimbleton, England, for a number

of years, and is announced to sing in the philharmonic concerts at Liverpool.

-It is understood that Mr. Richard K. Cralle of Virginia, has in preparation an elaborate biography of Join C. Calhonn, founded on his private papers and other authentic materials. Mr. Cralle is editor of the six volumes of Calhoun's works, published by the

POLITICAL.

- The Albany Evening Journal copies THE TRIB-UNE's article upon the largest liberty in the selection of a Republican candidate for President, and comments upon it as follows:

topon it as follows:

"Sternly adverse, as we have ever been, to the premature designation of Presidential Candidates, there is so much in the views of The Tainaux that accords with the options entertained by ourselves, that we transfer the article to our columns, adopting its leading idea as an emphatic expression of our own sentiments. That idea repudiates the doctrive of some, that a Party, like an Army, opens a Campsign with its chosen or appointed Leader. The 'arrest liberty' in the designation of a Presidential Candidate should be accorded. The only restriction, in our judement, should have reference to the principles of the Nominee. He should be a Representative man—a man who holds and opholds the Republican Faith. With this qualification, we would leave all the members of the Party free to act upon their convictions, up to the last hour.

"It is scarcely needful to say how heartily we concur in The Thuguer's commendation of Gov. Seward, or how alacted we shall rejoice to find him, at the appointed day, untiling the voices of a majority of our National Convention. None know heter with what a pure heart and an unsettle particism he entered upon public life: with what elevated and enobling feelity he has abided by his principles, or with what unfliching courage he has hattled for 'Liberty, Equality and Frater-inty.' Like Mr Clavy, Mr. Calmoux, Col. Busivos and other distinguished statesmen whose lives were deviced to the public service, Gov. Sewards presents 'a clean record.' In his pri-

"nity." Like Mr. Clave, Mr. Calhoux, Col. Benyon and other distinguished statesmen whose lives were devited to the public service, Gov. Sewand presents 's clean record. In his private life and public character, no 'spin or blemish' appears. Though everyley scrutinized and vigilantly watched, his integrity as a citizen and his purity as a statesman remain unchallenged. That Gov. Sewand is qualified by his knowledge and experience, for the Presidency, and that his ervices and virtues render him worthy of that high trust, is undentable. But, unlike the old Whig Party, upon which candidates were forced by a sort of prescriptive or divine right, Revenicass will, at the proper time, select from their political quiver the Arrow which, in their judgment, is most likely to bring down the Prize. Until the 'bour' for determining that question arrives, we shall remain, in action and judgment, as free to act against as for either of the distinguished men who may be competitors for a nomination."

nce of its resolution of the 11th, will receive, through the office of the Secretary, until the 24th inst. applications from editors and proprietors of daily newspapers published in other places than Washington City, for seats, for reporters only, in the Reporters' Gallery of the Senate. Should the number of applicants exceed the number of seats, he will adopt some equitable mode of determining to whom they shall be assigned.

-Judge Lyman, in the Hartford Superior Court, has decided that an action will not lie against the presiding officer at an election, who, in good faith, rejects the vote of an elector, who has a right to vote.

—In the North Carolina Legislature, the "Woman's

Law" is expected soon to come up. The Newbern Progress says there are a good many young men in the Legislature who, according to the common phrase, have yet their wives' fortunes to receive," and, of course, don't want to "sign away their rights and privileges."

-In Indiana on the organization of the State Senate, a question of eligibility was raised with reference to Messre, Miller, of Fulton; March, of Delaware; and Gooding, of Hancock. Each of these gentlemen were Common Pleas Judges when elected to the Senate. One of them, Gooding, has held a court since his election. Discussion upon the matter was participated in generally. The resolution of inquiry was offered by Mr. Heffren, the nephew of his uncle, Dunham, Secretary of State, a representative Lecompton Democrat, and an acknowledged leader of that party. The Republicans did—what they expect the Federal Senate to do in the case of Bright and Fitch-promptly appointed the committee of inquiry under the resolution. The State Senate has exactly and precisely the power of judging the return and qualifications of its members that the Federal Senate has. The conduct of the Republicans is consistent with their professions.

- The business of appointing magistrates for the State of North Carolina, was carried into Sunday last week, and made astonishingly diversified in the Senatorial branch. One Senator moved that the new Speaker be required to deliver his inaugural, and ex-Another, that instead of a copy of the Rev. Code, the Justices of the Peace for Person should each be furnished with a pair of shors, which was amended by a third Senator, by adding No. 12's to shoes. The Senator from Person moved to give the Justices of Bertie each a barrel of herrings. Another moved to strike out "barrel of herrings," and insert "a good shirt." A message was also received from the House, pquiring the price of peanuts and whisky.

-Mr. Dunham, Secretary of State, still refuses to certify to the election of the two lawful U. S. Senators from In liana. In lieu of the proper credentials from the State officers, a copy of the proceedings of the Legislature, properly substantiated by affidavit, will be sent to the U.S. Senate.

-The Massachusetts Legislature has dispensed with forenoon session. Until the order of both branches shall be amended or repealed, the Legislature will conwene at 2 p. m. daily. This change in the hour of meeting will compel the more continued attention of members to their legislative duties.

-It will be remembered that Gov. Conway proregued the Arkansas Legislature, for the want of a so many having gone home to seek their The members will reassemble on the 17th inst., prepared by consultation with their constituents to proceed to the discharge of their duties.

-The Washington States of Jan. 19 says that Cengress may prepare itself for a Tariff bill in a very few days." "It is apparent," it adds, "that the whole influence of the Executive is being directed to this

-The new Postage bill proposes to abolish the franking privilege on all printed matter weighing over three ounces except the President's annual message and accompanying documents, the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Patent Office, and The Congressional Globe; to increase the rates of inand postage from three to five cents upon letters conveyed (mland) less than 3,000 miles; to leave the postage to and from the Pacific side at ten cents, as at present, and to charge hereafter twenty cents on foreign letters to and from points over 2,500 miles distant.

-Branch's bill to give Buchanan \$30,000,000, to get Cuba with, is said to be identical with that passed by Coppress for the purchase of Louisiana, as also the \$3,000,000 bill of Mr. Polk's administration. It is also said to provide that no portion of the money appropristed is to be expended until after the conclusion treaty with Spain in which she agrees to cede the island, and that an accurate account is to be rendered Congress of the mode in which the money is used. Of what value are these provisions !

-At Washington, an extra session is now seriously talked of. Only thirty odd working days of the pres ent Congress remain for all the business that has acumulated for the last eighteen months.

-Some of Judge Douglas's recently warm friends bitlerly denounce his course in going into the Administration caucus on Saturday. They consider it a complete surrender of his political fortunes into the hands

-J. T. Colby, eeq., of Quindaro reached St. Louis, from Washington, on Friday evening last, and left on Saturday morning for Kansar. He is the successor in -Dr. G. W. Bagby of Lynchburg, Va., now a resident of Washington, is the author of the droll letters has been fully commissioned by the Government, says

The St. Louis Democrat, to settle at once the d thicalties in Kansas, by calling out the Territorial Maitia, or, if necessary, by commanding the assistance of the United States troops at Fort Leavenworth.

-The Military Committee of the Honse has under consideration the subject of the Oregon was debt, and they will probably reduce the amount from six to one or two millions. They are startled at the prices of articles which are charged by claimants, and allowed by the Government agents,

MARINE AFFAIRS.

CASUALTY AT SEA-LOSS OF LIFE. The American schooner Luther Childs of Dennis, Mass., Joseph Nickerson master, sailed from Pailadelphia on the 20th of last month, with a cargo of lumber, bound to St. Kitts, W. I. On the 26th, at noon, when about 220 miles west of Bermuda, a heavy sea struck the versel, and Capt. Nickerson (who was in the act of taking his meridian observation) was washed overboard. Mr. Chase, the mate, and a young seaman named Jas. H. Clark of Portland, Me., immediately lowered a boat, and proceeded to the captain's assistance, but their endeavors were fruitless, as they were unable to save him. In the mean time, the schooner, which had been hove to when the accident occurred, drifted away from the boat, and all exertion to rejoin each other proved unavailing. At sunset the schooner was nearly out of sight; nor was she again seen. In this state-alone on the wide sea, with only one oar, the other having been lost-Mr. Chase and the seaman Clark, without provisions or water, remained for five days, when fortunately, on the evening of the 31st, they were descried by the American bark Holbrook, Capt. John Curtis, from Port-land, Me., bound to Havana, who at once rescued them from their perilons situation, in an exhausted condition, but the kird treatment of Capt. Curtis soon restored them. The Holbrook arrived rafe at Hayana on the 12th. Mr. Chase states that there were only three boys left on board the schooner, who knew little or nothing of navigation, and they, becoming confused, were unable to act. The vessel being in the track of numerous others, it is to be hoped that she will be fallen in with and cared for. Mr. Chase and his companion came to this city in the steamer Black

The United States revenue cutter Washington, E.

RECTEVING VESCELS IN DISTRESS.

O. Murden, Lieut. commanding, proceeded to sea, on Wednesday, for the relief of vessels in distress, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. Stestopped at Staten Island for a fore-yard, and started thence at 3 p. m. The following is a list of officers attached: Lieut. commanding. E. O. Murden: 2d Lieut., acting 1st, B. J. Keilam: 3d Lieut., acting 2d, F. M. Strick. The beautiful steamer Harriet Lane, which was built expressly for the relief of vessels in distress on our coast, has been shamefully diverted from that humane service, and sent off to Paragnay. Now we have only the little sailing cutter Washington to send out to relieve distressed mariners, catch fillibusters, and stop fugitive slavers.

TOR CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Moses Taylor sailed yesterday with 420 California passengers. Com. McCluney, who succeeds Com. McIntosh in command of the Home Squadron, Capt. Gilman, U. S. A., Superintendent of the Fortifications now being constructed at the entrance of San Francisco harbor; Capt. Hutchinson, J. D. Hague, Mining Engineer, and Dr. Drysdale, agents of the American Guano Company, bound for Jarvis Island, were among the passengers.

THE C. VANDERBILT.

We continue to hear favorable reports of the condition of the steamer C. Vanderbilt, ashore at Fisher's Island. Her agents were informed by Capt. Bennett, the wrecker who has charge of the work of getting her affoat, that he expected to get her off yesterday. The New-London Chronicle of Wednesday, says:

The New-London Chronicle of Wednesday, says:

"The New-London Chronicle of Wednesday, says:

"The New-York steam-tug Satellite, Capt. Hammond, came to this city yesterday morning from Race Point, Fisher's Island. The report brought by her is favorable to the expectation that the steamer Vanderbilt, instead of becoming a total loss, as it was apprehended she would, may yet be saved, and, with repairs, put again into serviceable condition. She has in about seven feet of water at high tide, broadside to the shore, with her head to the northward and eastward. Her bottom is badily chafed, and is worn through in many places. The precise extent of damage to her below the water-line cannot be ascertained in her present condition. The engine has been taken to pieces and removed from her, and, with all the cabin and saloon furniture, the state-room and cabin doors, the berth curtains—everything movable, in fact—has been carried to Stoniegton. The boilers, which were new ones, put into her but a short time before she went ashore, have not been moved. The borths in the ladies' cabin and much of the wood-work about the saloon, the hurricane deck and apper works about the saloon, the hurricane deck and upper works ance is that of a much more complete wreck than she actually is. A wrecking gang from New-York, numbering some forty men, has been at work upon her during the past ten days, and the preparations for an effort to move her from her present position are now nearly completed. Probably the attempt will be made to-day or to-morrow. She has been filled up below with empty casks, stancheoned down to her sides, to lighten her; and the errand of the steam-tug to to lighten her; and the errand of the steam-tug to this city was to procure a further supply, to be simi-larly made use of. No doubt is entertained by the wreckmasters in charge of the job of the certainty of a successful result to their endeavors, and we may ex-pect either to-day or to-morrow to see all that is left of the gallant steamer C. Vanderbilt towed into our

harbor for repairs. THE FISHING BOUNTIES.

The Newburyport Herald says that the repeal of the fishing bounties, as it is now proposed by Congress to do, will result in the entire destruction of the American codfishery, as we shall then be unable to compete with the French fishermen, who receive from \$10 to \$30 a year per man in bounties from their Government.

SHIPBUILDING AT GREENPOINT.

Business in this line has been rather dull of late. The only work going on of any importance is the steam canal boat now building by Mr. Samuel Saceden, which will be ready to launch in about two weeks, and another steam canal boat building by Mr. Lupton, which is nearly completed: both are intended for navi gation on the Eric Canal. The new pilot-boat at Webb k Bell's yard is nearly finished, and will be Isunched in a few weeks. When Spring opens the prospects now are that there will be plenty of business in this

Correspondence of The Journal of Commerce.

GENGA, Sardinia, Jan. 1, 1850.

The day before yesterday the Russian Count at this place called on Flag Officer Lavalette, who is stopping awhile ashore at the Hotel de la Ville, and officially informed him that the Grand Duke Constantine had left Nice the night before, and would probably reach Genoa in the course of the day—that he was coming into this port fin his flag-ship, on his way down to Skelly, for the sole purpose of seeing the far-famed Wabash.

into this post per solution. Sicily, for the sole purpose of seeing to Wabash.

It was sunset before he arrived. He came in on beard of a new frigate, just from Croustadt, which hears a Russian name so hard to spell and pronounce that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English, but its that it could not be exactly written in English. the Sardinian frigate Victor Emanuel, and by the Wabash. By the time that the Thunderer had an-chored it was after sunset, and, according to all usage, be had to defer a return of the salutes until the next

morning.

As soon as the sun was up yesterday morning, the saleres were returned; and at 10 o'clock Fiag Officer Lavallette and some of the officers of the Wabash salutes were returned; and at 10 o'clock Fiar Omest
Lavaliette and some of the officers of the Wabash
called on board to pay their respects to the Grand
Duke. They found him in his cabin, where they were
handsomely received. The Grand Ducheas and he
son, of 10 or 12 years of age, were present, and conversed with the officers in English with great fleeney.
She was suffering not a little from a severe cold, ant
remarked that she was not a good salor. The Gran
Duke most kindly and soothingly added that h
thought the Ducheas was making good progress i
the profession. The interview is said to have been
very pleasant one, and the Duke said he had hear!
so much of the Wabash lately, that he had determined to come and see her. He should remain in
the port only 24 hours from the time that he entered
it, and as he had only five or six hours more to stay,
he would visit the American frigate between 11 and 12
o'clock. He regretted that the health of the Grand
Ducheas would not permit her to accompany him, and
she participated in the regret which he expressed.

About 114 he was on board the Wabash, accom-

papied by some half a dozen officers of high rank attached to his fing ship; and they examined every part of his ship with great minuteness, asking a thousand questions, which the officers were glad to suswer most stisfactorily, and enjoying their visit to the greatest

The Grand-Duke is a young man thirty-three years of age, very much devoted to the naval profession, and in all respects a plain, practical gentleman. He was charmed with the Wabash, and so expressed his approbation wherever he went. He spoke in the highest terms of our nava' constructors, and said he was expecting that his new frigate now building at New-York would be the greatest and best man-or-war upon

It was a beautiful sight from the shore when all the ards of the Wahash were manued as a parting salute to the brother of the Russian Emperor. And as he stepped into his barge, every man upon the yards raised their hats as he stood up and bowed to them.

Before cunset, the Thunderer was on her way down

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A REJECTED LOVER MURDERS HIS LADY. HIS SUBSEQUENT SUICIDE.

From The Boston Traceler, Jan. 19.

In our last evening's edition, we stated briefly the principal facts of the murder at South Franklin, Mass., of a young lady named Susan V. Whiting, by a rejected lover named Jonathan Wales, while returning from a surprise party. One of our reportorial corps was immediately dispatched to the scene of the murder, and the complete particulars of the affair, together with the circumstances of the suicide of the murderer, which had not been discovered, though it was suspected, at the time our informant left Franklin yesterday, are given below, with as much accuracy as they could be obtained by conversation with those most conversant with all the incidents.

most conversant with all the incidents.

Jonathan Wales, the principal in the sad tragedy, is the oldest son of Mr. Otts Wales, ir., an independent and well-to-do farmer, living at South Franklin, and was 28 years old. He was a young man of a very mild disposition, proceedings in the contract of the c disposition, poaceable character, and a good general reputation in the community where he resided, being much esteemed by his friends and all who knew him. Rumor says—we knew not with how much truth—that he had several difficulties with young ladies to whom he had previously paid attention, and that he had not been successful in his love affairs, although his perconnel was rather prepossessing, and he was generally

sonnel was rather prepossessing, and he was generally popular in society.

About a year ago, as we are informed by Mr. and Mrs. Wales, the parents of the deceased, he became enamored of Susan V. Whiting, a young lady sixteen years of age, who resided with her parents, about a mile distant from his home, and about three-fourths of a mile from Wadsworth's Station, on the Norfolk County Railroad. A brother of Wales had married an older sister of Miss Whiting, so that the families were already connected, and thrown in contact, with were already connected, and thrown in contact with each other. He pressed his suit upon her, and, ac-cording to the statement of Mr. Wales, and other evidence, she favored his proposals, and either recip-rocated his affection, or professed to do so. The pa-rents of the young lady were very much opposed to the match, and urged the inequality of age between them as an important objection, forbidding her keepthem as an important objection, tornioding her keeping his company. They were undoubtedly engaged
to each other at one time, though Susan denied the
fact to her mother. But it appears that they plighted
their vows to each other, and knowing the opposition
which would be encountered from her friends, agreed

which would be encountered from her friends, agreed to wait two years, and to form no other attachment during that time. Before they were engaged, Wales had made her small presents of jewelry, and afterward he presented her with a gold watch and chain. They also exchanged miniatures.

About six or eight weeks since an estrangement took place, probably caused by a change in her feelings, or a sense of duty to comply with the wishes of her parents. He wrote her a note requesting the return of his jewelry, and she at once returned all his gifts—the young man who was with her at the time of the murder, we are told, being the messenger.

That evening he appeared changed and unusually sad. A portion of a soliloquy, "God knows and I know," convinced his friends that his feelings were deeply paired. He gave the watch and chain to his mother, requesting her to keep it to remember him

mother, requesting her to keep it to remember by. He also distributed the other gifts, givil locketto one sister, a chain to another, and a rin, a young lady friend. From this time he begalocket to one sister, a chain to another, and a ring to a young lady friend. From this time he began to change, acting listless, and growing haggard in appearance. Soon after, visiting Boston, he purchased a five-barreled revolver, and since then has frequently practiced in the woods. This conduct led his friends to fear that he meditated suicide. At one time, after he had been shooting, he called at the school-house where Susan attended school, and requested to see her at the door, but she refused to go. He was at one time heard to say that this and similar slights caused him more pain than the single act of rejecting him as a lover.

a lover.

About a fortnight since, at a meeting of the South Franklin Lyceum, several young men who had heard the circomstances of the rejection of Wales by Susan willing to eacrifice his feelings to their love for sport, arranged to have a discussion on the subject—" Residual to the subject — Residual

"than his wife"—and to complete their plan for amuse ment at his expense managed to have him speak on the affirmative. The school-house was crowded, and, as was interded, the discussion soon assumed a per-sonal character, and his affairs were alinded to with such freedom as to exasperate him greatly. After as frequently joked on the subject, a ought that this disregard for his finest feelings used the deliberate commission of the double ime. We have the names of those who originated

crime. We have the names of those who originated the plan of the discussion, but refrain from publishing them; if the persons have human feelings, they will softer enough without this publicity. Two tombatones will soon be erected, which will be lasting monuments to their careless and unfeeling conduct.

Last Wednesday evening he met Susan in the street, having waited for her to pass. He accosted her with, "How do you do?" and immediately threw her a note, which was merely folded and without an envelope, and then left her. The following is a literal copy of the note, with the exception of a few corrections in spelling, &c.

Sours Franklin, Jan 9, 1859.

SOUTH FRANKLIN, Jan. 9, 1859.

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Sours Franklin, Jan. 9, 1859.

Drag and Beloved One: I take this opportunity of a jo you a few lines to express my feelings in the affair be seen you and me, hoping you will receive the same with feelings frome. Susan, when I think this affair of ours over, and see how it is, and what trouble it has made between us all, it makes me shed many allent tears over it; for peace and harmony together is the beauty of this life, and that his trouble may be done away with any with and my prayer. Now, when when we meet each other, we make no task together, nor see each other. O, this looks awful to me to think it can be so. But we know that this world is fall of trouble on all sides of it—trouble that we need to there if we would only do by each other as we ought. Why did not you, when you gave me that note asking me for your plotties, give me the reason why you wanted it, then this trouble would not have given it to you if you had told me it was your folks, the reason why you wanted it, then this trouble would not have been, for it was your duty to have told me the reason why you wanted it. Supposing it has aked you for mine, would not you have been likely to want to know the reason why I wanted it! I think you would; for you know the wards that passed between you and me the very last words—that night after you had premised to have me-were that I should keep your joiture and you mine, and whethere we met each other, to treat each other with respect toward me! Susan, I suppose you have had a hard time of it with your folks—there is no denote other anow mine, and whether to war to the your folks—there is no denote other annown that respect toward me! Susan, I suppose you have had a hard time of it with your folks—there is no denote of that, I think, and I biame them more than I do your. All I blame you for, is for not telling me how it was but for you to ome up and say you never promise of have me, is awful to put up with, I tell you. How can you deny this, I ask you?

Sousan, any down to th

ried if you will. I will always use you do, it you may me.

I will tell you a way we can do, and the folks will not mistrust anything about it at all. Do right by me I ask you Susan, and you shall have a good home, and be free from the control of your folks, or they will never be willing for any of you to have anybody that you know, if they can help it. Remember me as a time lover. Let all old affairs pass away, and all things become new, and all things right. Forgive and be forgiven. Yours, truly. Please answer this and hand it to me.

JONATHAN WALES.

The following lines are written after the signature: O, how I wish you had gone home with me that night fron the school-house. How much different this affair would have been than it is now. Your not going hurt my feelings very By this time both families had been led to fear that

By this time both families had been led to fear that he intended violence, and on Sunday afternoon last, Mrs. Whiting, while in church, was so annoyed by his appearance, and the manner in which he watched her daughter, that she left the church accompanied by her. Last Monday evening a surprise party was given at the house of Mr. Nathaniel Hawes, about a hundred from her fether known and the way was a serious party was given at the house of Mr. Nathaniel Hawes, about a hundred took from her fether known and the way was a serious for the serious forms. the house of Mr. Nathaniel Hawes, about a hundred rods from her father's house, and she was very anxious to attend, but her mother had a premonition of trouble or danger, and refused her consent. She finally granted it, on condition that she would ride home with her uncle, Mr. Wilhard Whiting, who was a neighbor, and was to attend with his adopted daughter Anne. She went, and Wales was also at the party. He appeared much gayer than usual, and langhed and played with the rest, but was noticed to keep his eyes riveted on her. At 12j o'clock she left the house in company with a young man named Ephraim Folistt. They had scarcely proceeded fifty reds, and were nearly opposite the house of James McPherson, when Wales, having crossed a field from the house of Mr. Hawes, came up behind them. They turned a little one side to allow him to pass, but he

deliberately wilked up to her, and raising his piatel, discharged the centents of one barrel with the muzzle nearly touching her right temple. He immediately elimbed ever the fence and disappeared over a hill by the road side. The young man with her felt her lean on his shoulder and then drop. He was much frightened and ran to the house for aid.

Mr. Willard Whiting had gone home quite early without his adopted daughter, and Mrs. W. becoming alarmed at her non-appearance, started for Mr. Hawes; when nearly there, she met Susan and Mr. Follett, and soon Anne, having passed her in a carriage with freeds. She was retracing her steps, when riage with frends. She was retracing her steps, when she heard a report and saw the flash of a pistol. She supposed it was fired in sport, but soon came on the body of her nices, who was insursible, the blood body of her nices, who was insersible, the blood flowing profusely from her wound. Follett, her compation, was frantic with fright and grief. Assistance soon came, and the wounded girl was removed to the house. She nover spoke or recovered her senses afterwerd. Dr. King, a skillful physician, was promptly called, but only to see her life ebb out with its purple flood. She died at about 2 o clock, surrounded by her friends, almost laid prostrate by the blow, with agony of grief.

Early resterday morning, a party, consisting of Messers. Milan Cook, Herman Miller and Joseph H. Wadeworth, proceeded to trace the footsteps of Wales, who, it was anticipated, had committed suicide. The father had been previously advised of the nurder, and had expressed the hope and prayer that his son might

father had been previously advised of the number, and had expressed the hope and prayer that his son might be found dead. They tracked him for about a mile, through swamps and pastures, to Bald Hill, where they found the body, at 8 o'clock, in a piece of young woodland, slooded with blood, and with the pistol lying at the feet. He had removed his cluthing sufficiently to place the muzzle of the pistol directly to his body without injuring the clothing, and had thus discharged it just below the pit of the stomach. He had evidently worn a poorer suit of clothes than usual, to the party, to be prepared for the event. His boots were filled with blood, and his clothes completely wet with it. The body was taken to Mr. Wales a house, and laid out in his favorite suit of black. He locked perfectly natural, and wore a smile black. He looked perfectly natural, and were a smile even in death. Beside his bereaved parents, he leaves three brothers and five sisters, with many other rela-tives and friends. His funeral will take place on Fri-

day, at 11 o'clock, from the house. His remains will be interred in the family tomb at Belingham.

Miss Whiting leaves four sisters and two brothers. She was an amiable young lady, and much beloved. She will be buried on Thursday, at Franklin Centre, the funeral exercises taking place at 11 o'clock, at the Union Baptist (the Rev. Mr. Thayer's) Church.

Thus has the hand of death, in its mysterious way,

Thus has the hand of death, in its mysterious way, entered into two family circles, and removed two idols from the altars of affection. Not only the grief stricken from the altars of affection. Not only the grief-stricken parents, the weeping brothers and sobbing sisters, and the disconsolate relatives of the deceased, feel the becavement occasioned by their loss, but a whole town is interested, and all its people excited on the topic, some of them regarding it even almost superstitiously. A singular coincidence in regard to the sad affair is the fact that for some months past an aged relative of the

fact that for some months past an aged relative of the acceased young lady has frequently expressed her almost certain fear that "something dreadful" was to happen to her family "which they would never get over." How fatally her prediction has been realized!

The conduct of the young man is judged with great leniency by the people of the community, who shnost uniformly believe him to have been excited on the subject of his love, to uncontrollable and irresponsible insanity. No inquests or autopsies were deemed necessary. This is the only murder that has occurred in the town for one hundred years.

INDUSTRIAL REFORM VII.

ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURE.

PLAN OF A GREAT FARM OF FROM TWENTY-FIVE TO A HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES, OWNED AND MANAGED ON JOINT-STOCK PRINCIPLES. AND WORKED BY MACRINERY ON A VAST SCALE, WITH THE AID OF STEAM POWER.

I will explain briefly in the present article the system of Property and the law regulating the division of

The land, edifices, flocks, implements, machinery, etc., will be represented by stock, divided into shares. The shares will be owned by those who furnish the capital. By this system-that is, by the application of the joint-stock principle to the ownership of landed property-two important ends will be attained: Individual property will be maintained, while unity of interests and concert of action will be secured, and he great Farm will be subjected to a unitary system of cultivation, and managed as if it were the domain of a

Thus, the system of joint-stock property applied to the soil conciliates the individual with the collective interests, and overcomes those difficulties which a community of property presents on the one hand, and the isolated, individual ownership of small patches of and on the other.

land on the other.

The members of the great Farm would own stock The members of the great Farm would own stock in it, as men now own stock in railroads or banks; each would be interested, if he held but a single share, in the prosperity of the whole, and would naturally be induced to look after the interests of the entire estab is-hment—those interests being his own. The shares would be transferable, like those of any ordinary joint-stock company, and could be sold at will. They would be a perfectly safe investment, as the land would be a perfectly safe investment, as the land with the improvements upon it would be pledged to

eccure them.

As to the division of profits, I will indicate merel the principle on which it will rest, without entering into details. The total annual product, after deducting expenses of a collective character, such as the care of expenses of a collective character, such as the care of the sick and infirm, if they are poor, the nurseries and schools—which would be considered a branch of col-lective charity—will be divided into three parts, and paid to Capital, Lanon and Talent. About one-quarter will be paid to Capital in the shape of divi-dends on stock; the balance to Labor and Talent. (By talent I mean theoretical and practical capacity and skill). A member owning stock may receive a share talent 1 mean theoretical skill.) A member owing stock may receive a share of each of the three parts paid to the three elements or

ources of production.

Capital is the accumulated product of labor, or la-Capital is the accumulated product of labor, or labor, or labor, incorporated in permanent works, such as houses, manufactories, or railroads, which remain after the labor is accomplished. Capital consequently is merely Past Labor, or Labor economized and rendered permanent. Talent or Skill is Refaced Labor, so that in dividing the profits between Capital, Labor and Talent, they are in fact paid to Labor under its three forms—past, present and refined. The only point is to determine the proper proportion of each.

An account would be opened on the books with each member-man, weman and child (with the child as soon as it began to produce). The members would be credited for their dividends on Capital, Labor and Talent, and debited for their rent, food, clothing, etc. The Books would be closed once a year, and all ac-Thus a strict system of pecuniary responsibility

Thus a strict system of pecuniary responsibility would be established, and exact justice done to every one. No confusion of interests, no communism, would exist, and the idle and negligent, if there were any under such a system, could not live on the labor of the industrious. The preservation of Industrious, and, at the same time, the enforcement of individual responsibility, are two important ends to be attained; they are secured by this system.

Especial attention should be paid to Education: it should be compound in its character, that is, industrial and scientific—developing the body as well as the mind, and making the child a producer as well as a thinker. Our present system of Education is simple—developing the mind without the body, and making the child a theorist, not a producer. An industrial school would be established on the Farm, and the children would go through a thorough course of industrial education and training, which would render them capable and scientific workmen in every department of Industry. If Labor could once be prosecuted scientifically,

If Labor could once be prosecuted scientifically, with powerful machinery, on a vast scale, and by men educated in Industry as Engineers now are in Engineering, it would be dignified and rendered honorable. Men of energy and talent would then engage in it, instead of engaging in parasitic functions, like commerce, banking, the law, &c., and would resort to productive Industry to acquire fortune instead of spollating the producing classes to attain the same end. At a later period, a University should be established

At a later period, a University should be established on the great Farm. In it, the higher branches of the Sciences—especially those relating to Laws and Principles and to Social Science,—should be taught. Men of eminent ability, now banished from our Conservative Universities, like the late Augustra Conra, would be invited to it, and a new career opened to human thought and inquiry.

The main features of our plan—the mode of cultivation, the system of industrial relations of property, &c.—are now explained, and the intelligent reader can form an idea of the scheme we proposes. For our part

Ac.—are now explained, and the intelligent reader can form an idea of the scheme we propose. For our part we believe that it is true in principle—that the scientific cultivation of a vast domain by powerful machinery worked by steam is what science counsels and de-mands: that it is possible in practice, and, we will add, religious in its tendency, for it aims at the moral improvent and elevation of the laboring classes, of the masses of mankind, and at the establishment of truth, justice and fraternity in the great field of Labor, in the daily and practical life of men.

the daily and practical life of men.

Let us present in imagination a picture of the great

should see spreading out before us vast grain and hay fields, occupying the central portions of it, and vast pasture and meadow lands, interspersed with forests, at the extremities. The gardens and fruit orchards would be located around the dwellings, which would be situated as nearly as possible in the center of the Farm; the vineyards would be extered on the hill-sides. A unitary system of cultivation, a scientific plan of distribution would everywhere greet the eye, and take the place of that incoherence which grows out of the present system of agriculture, prosecuted by isolated families. Groups of workmen, in their working uniforms, would be seen enagged, at various points, in industrial labors, operating their machinery, and cooperating with the order and method of a trained body of engineers, while the gardens and orchards would be animated by the presence of women and children. Vast herds and flocks would be seen grazing on the pasture-lands, attended by the groups of shephends, aided by their well-trained dogs. The whole seens would present a beauty and symmetry of distribution, an order and a unity, which would show that Science and Art had at last assumed the direction of Agriculture, and were the counselors of man in this great and to the seen of the colly basis of a ture, and were the counselors of man in this great and fundamental branch of Industry—the only basis of sound national prosperity and the moral and physics elfare of a people.
In my next I will sum up.

A. Brisbank.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

News from Fort Defiance has come to hand. A very favorable result was expected from the armistics Col Miles, United States Army, had granted to the Navajo Indians. The soldiers seem to have inspired the Indians with great terror, not even a solitary attack having been made for some weeks on any white citizen. When the armistice expires Col. Miles will officially transmit to the War Department his official report of the proceedings, and he even now recommends a suspension of action for the present, relating to his post and command.

At the time the order was received to reduce by 500 hands the employees of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, there were 1,500 men at work, and the disbursements reached \$:0,000 per mouth. Previously a force of nearly 2,000 had been distributed through the precincts of the yard. The total expenditure for 1858 came very near \$730,000, which, added to the \$1,086,607 20 paid to persons at our own Navy Yard during the same period, would give a total of about \$1,816,607 20 as the year's cost of the two establishments at Brooklyn and Philadelphia. At present there will be only 1,000 men, or thereabout, allowed on the pay roll of the latter, and the cash to pay them will not exceed \$50,000

The chartered steamship Eddystone is preparing at Brooklyn to go to Paraguay. Persons desirous of serding letters and papers to their friends, should forward them at once.

Chief Engineer King has been summoned to Washington, on business connected with the steam-frigate Advices from the Pacific Squadron report the health

of the officers and crews to be good. A trivial disarrangement was reported in the Merrimac's machinery, but no inconvenience was experienced from it. THE LATE JUDSON J. HUTCHINSON.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR I saw in your columns of Jan. 14 an account of

the death of Judson J. Hudson at Lynn, Mass., copied from The New-York Evening Post. The author of the article evidently has little sympathy with the noble character and life of the deceased, and was grossly ignorant of the facts relating to Mr. Hutchinson and his family.

As I have known that unrivaled band of singers. and as I know the character of Judson, allow me to say a few words by way of correction of the errors of the writer in The Evening Post. It is true that the original band of singers consisted

of Judson, John, Asa and Abby. It is also true that Abby married a worthy gentleman of your city, and has for several years past, with, perhaps, a single exception, remained in private life.

The three brothers, however, have continued to give concerts all over the Free States since the marriage of their sister; and their great popularity has continued to the present time.

In the tunultuous times in which we live, when

to the present time.

In the tunultuous times in which we live, when Slavery overrides everything of truth and honor; when clergy and churches, theological and literary institutions; authors, editors, the press generally; the courts of law, Jarors and Judges, one of the great parties; the United States Government and all its tens of thousands of leeches—have, with a meanness heyord the power of language to utter, groveled in the dust before the Slave Power—this band of singers (poor and unknown at first) have refused to bow the neck, and nobly, year after year, passed through our tyrant-ridden land, thrilling the hearts of the people with their songs of Freedom.

It is a belief entertained by many millions that God sends the man to meet the hour. If so, then the Hutchinsons had a mission to perform, and nobly have they performed it; and the effects of their labors in softening the hearts of those who had little but scorn for the slave and contempt for the poor and fallen, is plainly visible all over the land. In proof of this I would cite the universal anathennas heaped upon them during the last Presidential canvass by the Democratic press all over the country.

While "Negro Minstreis" and others have tramped the land, leaving behind them a trail of moral sime to poison not only the taste but the morals of the community, this "Band of brothers from the old Granite State" have, with a power and pathos never equaled by any other company of singers, awakened in the

State' have, with a power as d pathos never equaled by any other company of singers, awakened in the people all that was noble in human nature, and there-iore always left their hearers better than they found

Faults they have, indeed, but cowardice is not one Faults they have, indeed, but cowardice is not one of them; for again and again, who in Philadelphia and other cities the friends of Slavery have threataped to mob them if they persisted in singing their Anti-Slavery songs, they have either faced the mob or given up their concerts at a great pecuniary sacrifice.

Milford, N. H., is their birth place, but Lynn, Mass., has been the home of a portion of the family for several years, and they have pleasant residences at High Rock.

They have never been to California, but Jessee

eral years, and they have pleasant residences at High Rock.

They have never been to California, but Jessee Hutchinson, their brother and former agent, weat to California a few years since, and died at Cincinnati on his way home. He is the author of many besutiful sorges—among them the "Bereaved Slave Mother."

The Hutchinsons visited England several years since, and won golden opinions there. They sang at the great musical festival, where were gathered the famous singers or all nations, and were present when the old veteran Braham rolled out again his trumpet tones. In that great gathering, our country was well represented by her ministrels, "the Hutchinsons."

But a word of poor Judson. Never in human breast beat a better heart than his. For several years past his mental powers have been affected, and he has once been an inmate of an insane asylum. His keenly strung nature could ill bear the constant jars of life, and the great fatigue consequent upon his life of

strung nature could ill bear the constant lars of life, and the great fatigue consequent upon his life of travel and excitement wore down a constitution never very strong. Pure in heart and life, the craelties and wrongs he daily saw, and which he so pathetically sung, became to him a source of torment. His health has gradually failed, and for several years past so shattered has been his nervous system that life had become an intolerable burden; and his rash not can hardly excite surprise in those who knew him inhardly excite surprise in those who knew Never more shall the poor slave's wrongs be uttered

by him, nor the blood leap along the veins as he ca the freeman of the North to duty; never again w our eyes be wet as he menders the touching balled Our eyes be weed as he Thomas Hood:

"Mad from life's history, Ghad to death's mystery, Suffi to be hurled— Anywhete, anywhere, Out of the world!"

the sweet voice which has so often stirred the depths the sweet voice which has so often stirred the depths of human compaction as he sang of human wee is silent for ever, but his memory will never pass away from the records of the people, and when the gigantic systems of crime, which now overshadow the mad are laid low in the coming years, our children's children shall be bold of that "hand of singers," who in a corrupt age, rose superior to the temptations around them, and who nobly falfilled at the nour when freedom most needed their services, their high mission in her behalf, and the poor wearled one who is now laid at rest shall be remembered with gratitude and affection by the emancipated slave, and by the lovers of humanity the wide-world over. Would to God that all who live might as well discharge their duty to their race as Judson J. Hutchinson.

Petersholmo, N. Y. Jan. 16, 1859. PETERBORO', N. Y., Jan. 16, 1859.

FRON JAMAICA .- A letter from Kingston, Dec. 22, 1858, says: A most terrific shock of an earthquake was felt in this city, this morning at 11 o'clock, causing some damage. This shock is declared to be the most severe ever felt in this island.